

Annual PHA Plan <i>(Standard PHAs and Troubled PHAs)</i>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing	OMB No. 2577-0226 Expires: 03/31/2024
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Purpose. The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, including changes to these policies, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families.

Applicability. The Form HUD-50075-ST is to be completed annually by **STANDARD PHAs** or **TROUBLED PHAs**. PHAs that meet the definition of a High Performer PHA, Small PHA, HCV-Only PHA or Qualified PHA do not need to submit this form.

Definitions.

- (1) **High-Performer PHA** – A PHA that owns or manages more than 550 combined public housing units and housing choice vouchers, and was designated as a high performer on both the most recent Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) assessments if administering both programs, or PHAS if only administering public housing.
- (2) **Small PHA** - A PHA that is not designated as PHAS or SEMAP troubled, that owns or manages less than 250 public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceed 550.
- (3) **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Only PHA** - A PHA that administers more than 550 HCVs, was not designated as troubled in its most recent SEMAP assessment and does not own or manage public housing.
- (4) **Standard PHA** - A PHA that owns or manages 250 or more public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceed 550, and that was designated as a standard performer in the most recent PHAS or SEMAP assessments.
- (5) **Troubled PHA** - A PHA that achieves an overall PHAS or SEMAP score of less than 60 percent.
- (6) **Qualified PHA** - A PHA with 550 or fewer public housing dwelling units and/or housing choice vouchers combined and is not PHAS or SEMAP troubled.

A.	PHA Information.																																
A.1	<p>PHA Name: _____ PHA Code: _____</p> <p>PHA Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Standard PHA <input type="checkbox"/> Troubled PHA</p> <p>PHA Plan for Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/YYYY): _____</p> <p>PHA Inventory (Based on Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) units at time of FY beginning, above)</p> <p>Number of Public Housing (PH) Units _____ Number of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) _____ Total Combined Units/Vouchers _____</p> <p>PHA Plan Submission Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Submission <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Submission</p> <p>Availability of Information. PHAs must have the elements listed below readily available to the public. A PHA must identify the specific location(s) where the proposed PHA Plan, PHA Plan Elements, and all information relevant to the public hearing and proposed PHA Plan are available for inspection by the public. At a minimum, PHAs must post PHA Plans, including updates, at each Asset Management Project (AMP) and main office or central office of the PHA. PHAs are strongly encouraged to post complete PHA Plans on their official website. PHAs are also encouraged to provide each resident council a copy of their PHA Plans.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PHA Consortia: (Check box if submitting a Joint PHA Plan and complete table below)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Participating PHAs</th><th rowspan="2">PHA Code</th><th rowspan="2">Program(s) in the Consortia</th><th rowspan="2">Program(s) not in the Consortia</th><th colspan="2">No. of Units in Each Program</th></tr><tr><th>PH</th><th>HCV</th></tr><tr><td>Lead PHA:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Participating PHAs	PHA Code	Program(s) in the Consortia	Program(s) not in the Consortia	No. of Units in Each Program		PH	HCV	Lead PHA:																							
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B.	Plan Elements
B.1	<p>Revision of Existing PHA Plan Elements.</p> <p>(a) Have the following PHA Plan elements been revised by the PHA?</p> <p>Y N</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Determination.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Operation and Management.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance Procedures.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Homeownership Programs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Safety and Crime Prevention.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pet Policy.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asset Management.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial Deviation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Amendment/Modification</p> <p>(b) If the PHA answered yes for any element, describe the revisions for each revised element(s):</p> <p>(c) The PHA must submit its Deconcentration Policy for Field Office review.</p>
B.2	<p>New Activities.</p> <p>(a) Does the PHA intend to undertake any new activities related to the following in the PHA's current Fiscal Year?</p> <p>Y N</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hope VI or Choice Neighborhoods.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Finance Modernization or Development.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition and/or Disposition.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Designated Housing for Elderly and/or Disabled Families.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant-Based Assistance.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Conversion of Public Housing to Project-Based Rental Assistance or Project-Based Vouchers under RAD.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by Over-Income Families.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by Police Officers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Smoking Policies.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Vouchers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other Capital Grant Programs (i.e., Capital Fund Community Facilities Grants or Emergency Safety and Security Grants).</p> <p>(b) If any of these activities are planned for the current Fiscal Year, describe the activities. For new demolition activities, describe any public housing development or portion thereof, owned by the PHA for which the PHA has applied or will apply for demolition and/or disposition approval under section 18 of the 1937 Act under the separate demolition/disposition approval process. If using Project-Based Vouchers (PBVs), provide the projected number of project-based units and general locations, and describe how project basing would be consistent with the PHA Plan.</p>
B.3	<p>Progress Report.</p> <p>Provide a description of the PHA's progress in meeting its Mission and Goals described in the PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan.</p>

B.4	Capital Improvements. Include a reference here to the most recent HUD-approved 5-Year Action Plan in EPIC and the date that it was approved.
B.5	Most Recent Fiscal Year Audit. (a) Were there any findings in the most recent FY Audit? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (b) If yes, please describe:
C.	Other Document and/or Certification Requirements.
C.1	Resident Advisory Board (RAB) Comments. (a) Did the RAB(s) have comments to the PHA Plan? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (b) If yes, comments must be submitted by the PHA as an attachment to the PHA Plan. PHAs must also include a narrative describing their analysis of the RAB recommendations and the decisions made on these recommendations.
C.2	Certification by State or Local Officials. <u>Form HUD 50077-SL</u> , <i>Certification by State or Local Officials of PHA Plans Consistency with the Consolidated Plan</i> , must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan.
C.3	Civil Rights Certification/ Certification Listing Policies and Programs that the PHA has Revised since Submission of its Last Annual Plan. <u>Form HUD-50077-ST-HCV-HP</u> , <i>PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed</i> , must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan.
C.4	Challenged Elements. If any element of the PHA Plan is challenged, a PHA must include such information as an attachment with a description of any challenges to Plan elements, the source of the challenge, and the PHA's response to the public. (a) Did the public challenge any elements of the Plan? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, include Challenged Elements.
C.5	Troubled PHA. (a) Does the PHA have any current Memorandum of Agreement, Performance Improvement Plan, or Recovery Plan in place? Y N N/A <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (b) If yes, please describe:

D.	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH).						
D.1	<p>Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH).</p> <p>Provide a statement of the PHA's strategies and actions to achieve fair housing goals outlined in an accepted Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with 24 CFR § 5.154(d)(5). Use the chart provided below. (PHAs should add as many goals as necessary to overcome fair housing issues and contributing factors.) Until such time as the PHA is required to submit an AFH, the PHA is not obligated to complete this chart. The PHA will fulfill, nevertheless, the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) enacted prior to August 17, 2015. See Instructions for further detail on completing this item.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="170 483 1437 525">Fair Housing Goal:</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="170 525 1437 934"><u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="170 955 1437 997">Fair Housing Goal:</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="170 997 1437 1396"><u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="170 1407 1437 1449">Fair Housing Goal:</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="170 1449 1437 1858"><u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u></td></tr></table>	Fair Housing Goal:	<u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u>	Fair Housing Goal:	<u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u>	Fair Housing Goal:	<u>Describe fair housing strategies and actions to achieve the goal</u>
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Student Aid and Financial Assistance Resource Sheet

HOTMA mandates the exclusion of earned income for full-time dependent students and the exclusion of certain financial aid for both full and part-time students.

Mandatory Deduction for Full-time Students 24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)

The earned income of dependent full-time students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent is excluded from income. Since there is a mandatory \$480 deduction* for dependents, the result is that all earned income of dependent students will either be excluded or deducted from income. (*The deduction amount will be adjusted annually for inflation and rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.)

Educational Savings Account 24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)

Any amount in or from, or any benefits, income, or distributions from, any Coverdell educational savings account or any qualified tuition program under IRS sections 529 and 530 shall be excluded from income.

Student Financial Assistance 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)

The new rules create two categories of student financial aid. The first category, is any assistance that section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, requires to be excluded from a family's income, referred to here as, "Title IV HEA Assistance." For public housing residents, all assistance in this category must be excluded from income. See the exception for some Housing Choice Voucher participants below in the final section.

The second category is any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education.

Exclusion in both categories apply equally to full and part-time students.

Title IV HEA Assistance 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i)

Title IV HEA Assistance refers to any assistance that section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu), requires to be excluded from a family's income. This includes:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs/ Education student assistance programs. Current examples include:
 - » The Higher Education Tribal Grant, and
 - » The Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program.



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Student Aid and Financial Assistance Resource Sheet

- Student assistance received under Title IV of HEA currently includes, but is not limited to:
 - » Federal Pell Grants
 - » Teach Grants
 - » Federal Work-Study Programs
 - » Federal Perkins Loans

Beginning January 1, 2024, PHAs shall exclude from income amounts received for the forms of assistance listed in the revised version of Section 479B of the HEA. This will expand the forms of excluded income to include:

- Income earned in employment and training programs under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including: **workforce investment activities for adults and workers dislocated** as a result of permanent closure or mass layoff at a plant, facility, or enterprise, or a natural or other disaster that results in mass job dislocation, in order to assist such adults or workers in obtaining reemployment as soon as possible.

Section 479B of the HEA requires that all assistance under Title IV of the HEA as well as Bureau of Indian Affairs student financial assistance, even assistance provided to students in excess of tuition and required fees or charges, be excluded from HUD income calculations. (See the exception for some Housing Choice Voucher participants below.)

Other Student Financial Assistance

24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)

This category of excluded student financial assistance recognizes that student aid can take a variety of forms and come from a variety of sources.

It seeks to cover student financial assistance, for both full and part-time students, that is **not** included under Title IV of the HEA or under Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs.

To qualify as excluded student financial assistance under this category, the aid must be:

- Used for “actual covered costs”
- Expressly to assist the a student with the costs of higher education; or
- Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse, with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit;
- A grant or scholarship received from:
 - » The federal government;
 - » A State, Tribe, or local government;
 - » A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);



Work Study: Amounts received under work study may only be excluded if provided pursuant to Title IV of the HEA or deducted as earned income if performed by a dependent full-time student (24 CFR 5.609(9)(ii)(B)(2)).

Loans: Loan proceeds for educational expenses, though considered student financial assistance if provided under a loan program in Title IV of the HEA, are not considered student financial assistance in the second category (Student Financial Assistance) but are already excluded from income as a loan (24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)).

Student Aid and Financial Assistance Resource Sheet

- » A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
- » An institution of higher education.

The aid may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. However, any student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA as consistent with this section (24 CFR 5.609 (b)(9)(ii)).

Student financial assistance, excluded here, does **not** include:

- Any assistance that is already excluded under Title IV of the HEA
- Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded as Title IV HEA Assistance).
- Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or
- Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.



Employer Grants: A grant includes a qualified tuition remission, reduction, waiver, or reimbursement (i.e., for costs of tuition, books, and fees, etc. paid for by the student) by the educational institution, such as for an employee of the institution of higher education or an eligible family member of that employee. A grant would also include assistance provided by an employer as part of an employee educational assistance program or tuition reimbursement program.



Actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of: tuition, books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit. The educational institution must meet the definition of an institution of higher education (as defined under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)).

Calculating Exclusions from Both Categories

When the student is receiving assistance that is excluded under both categories, the Title IV HEA Assistance must be applied first. Student Financial Assistance can then be applied to any remaining actual covered costs. Once actual costs are covered, any remaining Student Financial Assistance would be considered income.

Steps:

1. Calculate the "actual covered costs."
2. Apply the Title IV HEA Assistance.
3. Subtract the actual covered costs from the total amount of Title IV HEA Assistance.
 - a. If the amount of assistance excluded as Title IV HEA Assistance is equal to or exceeds the actual covered costs, none of the assistance included under "Student Financial Assistance"

Student Aid and Financial Assistance Resource Sheet

would be excluded from income. This is because this assistance would no longer be needed to cover actual costs and therefore would not meet the definition of Student Financial Assistance.

- b. If the amount of Title IV HEA Assistance is less than the actual covered costs, go to the next step.
4. Exclude the amount of Student Financial Assistance up to the amount of the remaining actual covered costs (those not covered by Title IV HEA Assistance).

Example 1

Title IV HEA Assistance:	\$26,000
Other Student Financial Assistance:	\$5,000
Actual covered costs:	\$25,000
Excluded income:	\$26,000

Explanation: All assistance under Title IV HEA Assistance must be excluded from income. This exclusion must be taken first. Student Financial Assistance could then cover any remaining actual covered costs. However, since there were no remaining actual covered costs, this assistance would be counted as income.

Example 2

Title IV HEA Assistance:	\$15,000
Other Student Financial Assistance:	\$5,000
Actual covered costs:	\$22,000
Excluded income:	\$20,000

Explanation: All financial assistance (\$20,000) is still less than the student's actual covered costs (\$22,000). Therefore, all financial assistance should be applied.

Example 3

Title IV HEA Assistance:	\$15,000
Student Financial Assistance:	\$5,000
Actual covered costs:	\$18,000
Excluded income:	\$20,000

Explanation: In this case, the student's actual covered costs are only \$18,000. The amount of the scholarship that is considered Student Financial Assistance and excluded from income would be \$3,000. This is because

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\$3,000 is the amount by which actual covered costs exceed the assistance excluded as Title IV HEA assistance (\$18,000 - \$15,000). The amount of the scholarship that is in excess of the student's actual covered costs (\$2,000) is not student financial assistance and is not excluded under § 5.609(b)(9)(ii).

Another way to explain this is that, Student Financial Assistance (§ 5.609(b)(9)(ii)) excluded from income is the lower of either:

1. the total amount of scholarships and grants the student received that are not covered by 479B of the HEA or
2. the amount by which the student's actual covered costs exceeds the assistance the student received that is excluded under section 479B of the HEA.

HCV Limitation for Student Assistance in Excess of Covered Costs

Section 479B of the HEA requires that all assistance under Title IV of the HEA and Bureau of Indian Affairs student financial assistance, even assistance provided to students in excess of tuition and required fees or charges, be excluded from HUD income calculations. However, for over 10 years through FY 2022, HUD appropriations have included a provision that for Section 8 students who are age 23 and under or without dependent children any amounts received in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges shall be considered income. This limitation has been interpreted to apply when the student is the head of household or spouse, but not when the student resides with parents in a Section 8 unit (71 FR 18146). For any funds from a year where HUD's appropriations acts include this limitation, it will apply with respect to Section 8 participants. HUD will notify PHAs if this requirement is removed from the appropriations act.

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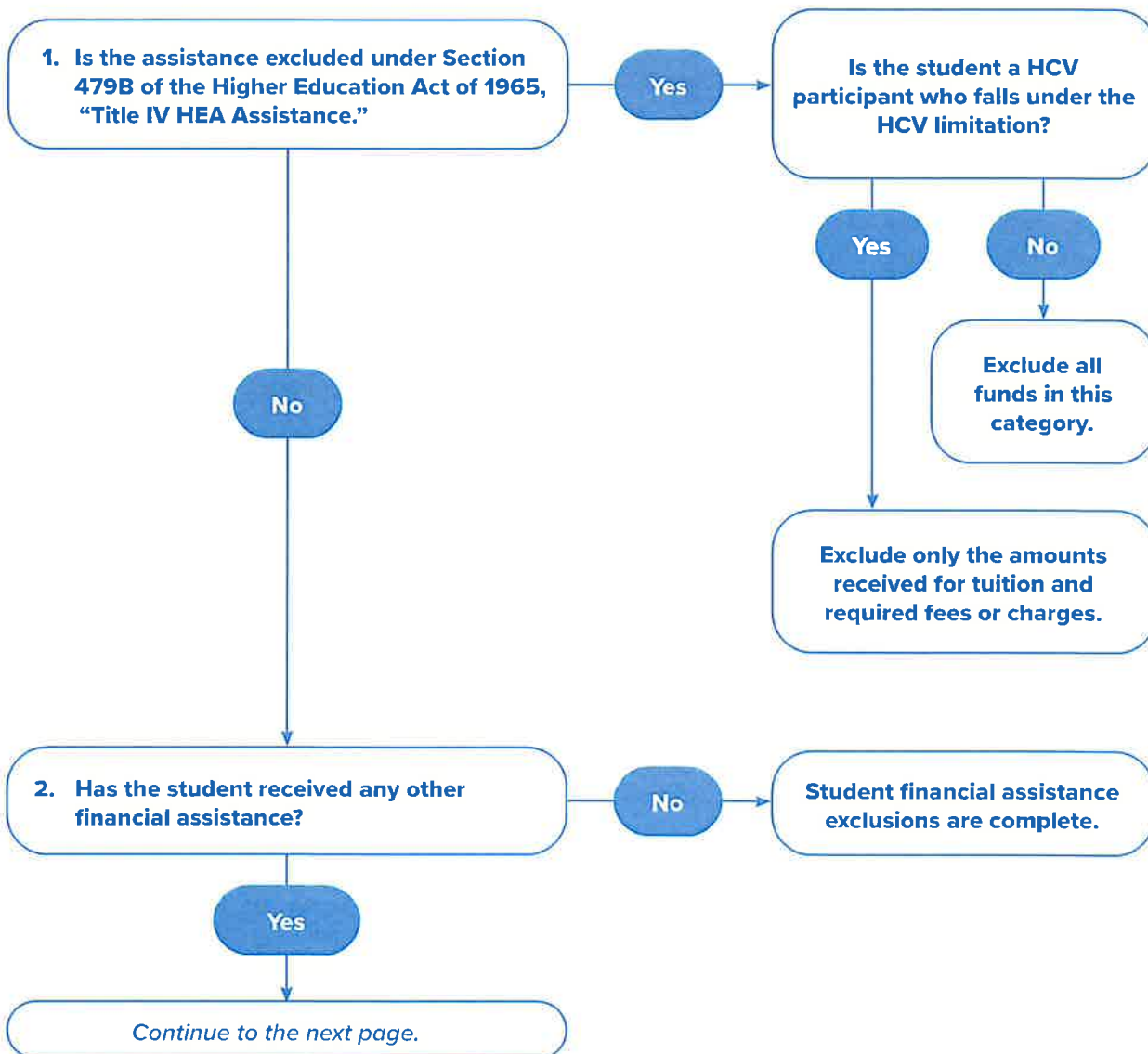
Student Financial Assistance Exclusion Decision Tree

Before going through the decision tree, determine:

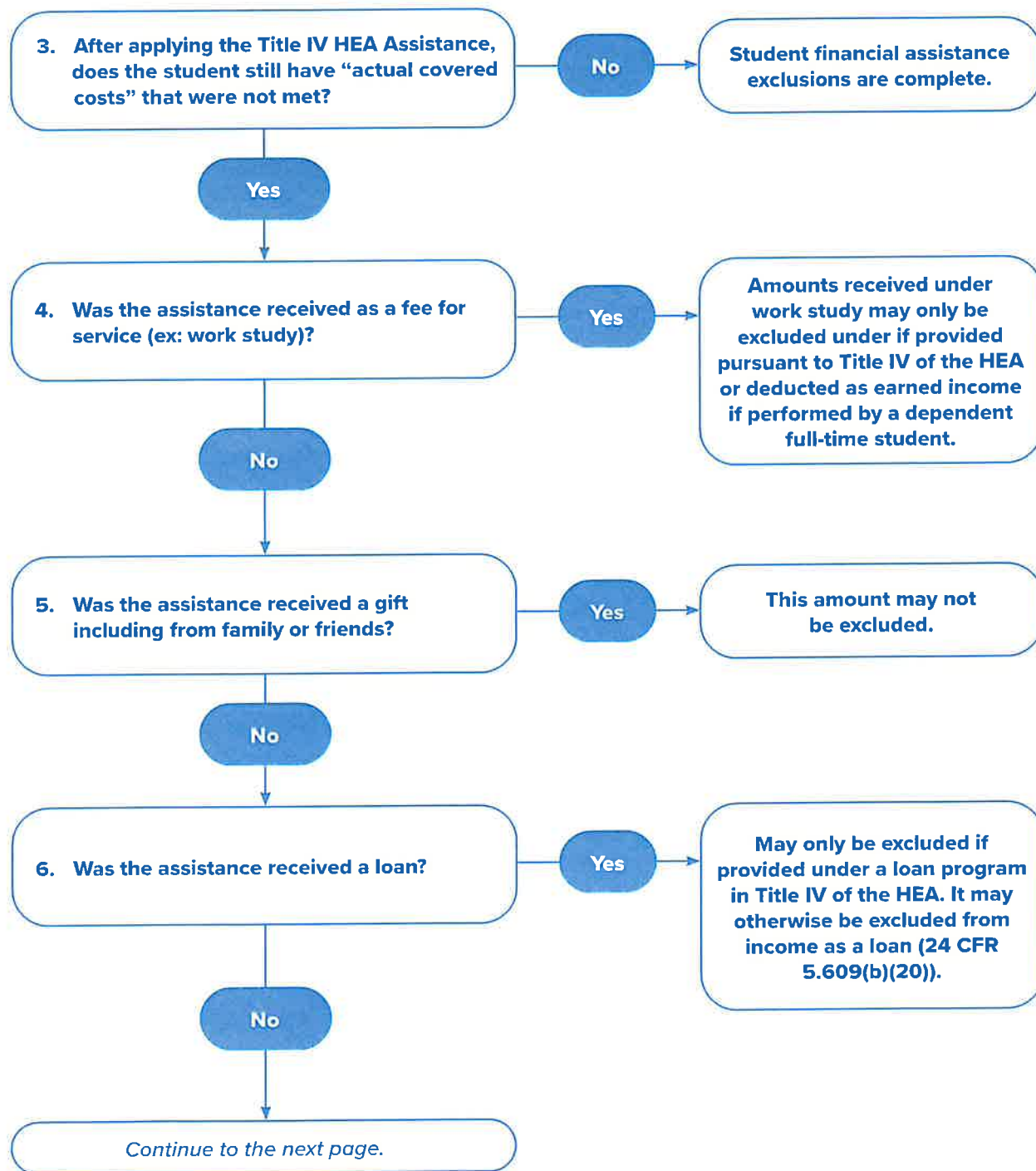
Title IV HEA Assistance:

Other Student Financial Assistance:

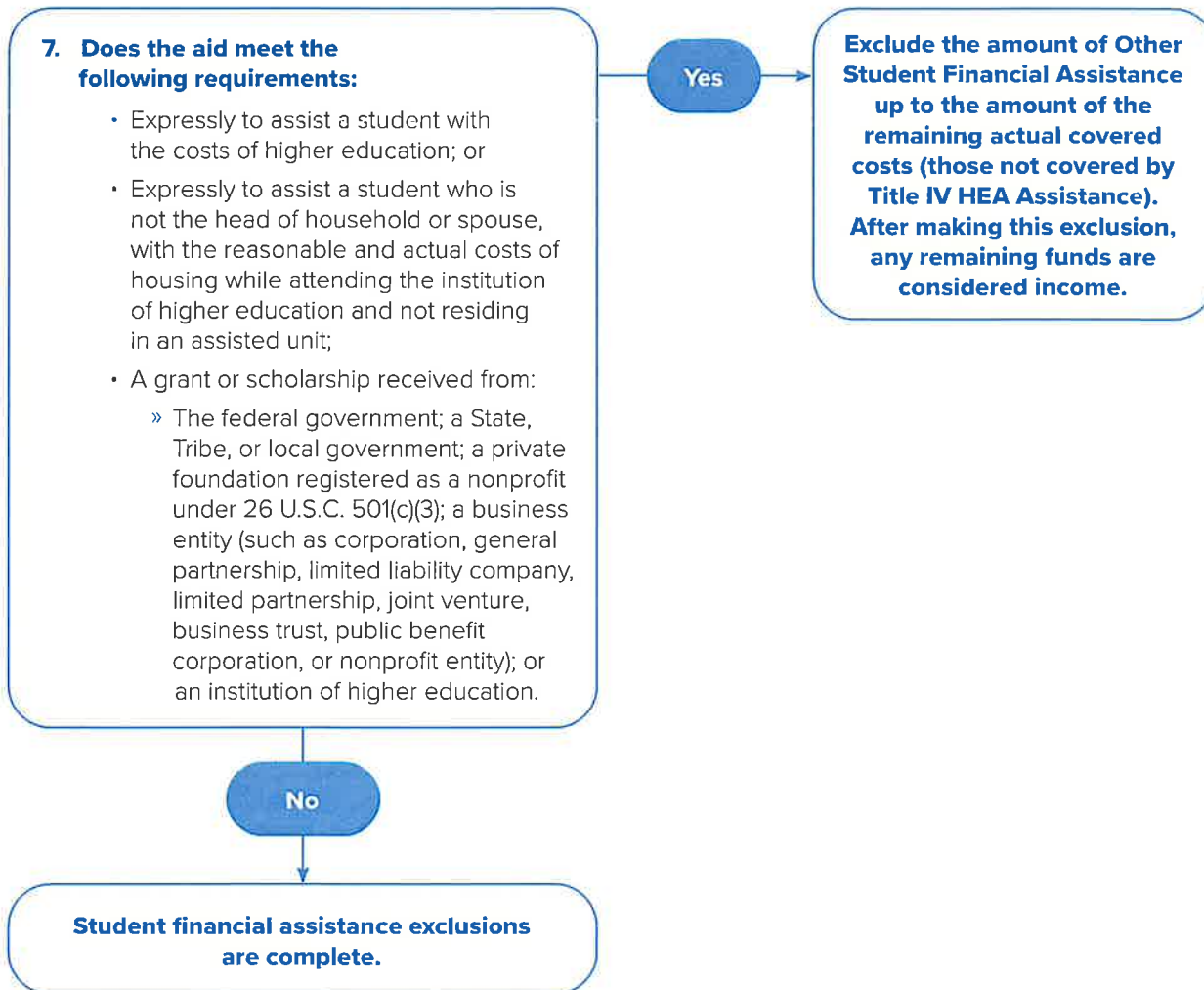
Actual covered costs:



Student Aid and Financial Assistance Resource Sheet



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HOTMA Sections 102 and 104: Income and Assets Fact Sheet

This sheet provides an overview of the changes related to income reviews and asset limitations from the implementation of HOTMA Sections 102 and 104.

Income Definitions— 24 CFR 5.609 (a): Income is now defined broadly with an expanded and clarified list of income exclusions. Annual income includes all amounts received from all sources by each adult family member 18 years or older or the head of household or their spouse, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent under 18 years, plus income from assets.

- **Income Exclusions— 24 CFR 5.609(b):** See the [Income and Exclusions Resource Sheet](#) for the list of all excluded amounts.
- **Student Financial Assistance— 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9):** See the [Student Financial Assistance Resource Sheet](#) for information on deductions, exclusions, and calculating exclusions.

Income from Assets— 24 CFR 5.609(a): In general, income from assets is considered income. If it is possible to calculate actual returns from an asset, the PHA should use that amount. If it is not possible to calculate an actual return on an asset, the PHA must impute income from assets based on the current passbook savings rate as determined by HUD when the family has net assets over \$50,000 (adjusted annually by CPI-W). See the [Asset Resource Sheet](#) for the list of all excluded amounts.

Calculation of Income— 24 CFR 5.609(c): For initial occupancy/assistance and interim reexaminations, the PHA must estimate the family income for the upcoming 12-month period using current income. For all annual reexaminations, the PHA must determine the family income for the previous 12-months **unless** using a streamlined income determination, taking into account any redetermination from an interim reexamination and any unaccounted for income changes.

Interim Income Reexaminations— 24 CFR 960.257(b), 982.516(c), and 882.515(b): A family may request an interim reexamination because of family income or composition changes since the last examination. An interim reexamination should be conducted when a family's adjusted income decreases by 10% or more (or lower threshold per HUD or PHA policy). An interim reexamination should also be conducted when a family's adjusted income increases by 10% or more; however, the PHA may not consider any increase in the *earned* income of the family when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the certification period. See the [Interim Reexaminations Fact Sheet](#).



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HOTMA Sections 102 and 104: Income and Assets Fact Sheet

Safe Harbor: Income Determinations from Other Programs — 24 CFR 5.609(c)(3): The PHA may determine a family's pre-deduction income based on income determinations made by other means-tested federal public assistance programs within the previous 12-months. PHAs are not required to use this method.

Eliminates the Earned Income Disregard: Only families already participating in EID on the effective date of the final rule may continue receiving the benefits up to 2 years from that date. Families receiving the Jobs Plus Earned Income Disregard pursuant to the FY2022 NOFO or earlier may continue to receive the EID under the terms of the NOFO.

Mandatory Deductions — 24 CFR 5.611 (a)(1)-(a)(2): Changes the mandatory deduction amounts to \$480 per dependent and \$525 per elderly and disabled family. These amounts are 2024 figures, adjusted annually for inflation and rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.

Health and Medical Expense Deduction — 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3): Increases the threshold for the deduction of unreimbursed health and medical care expenses plus unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses that enable employment to 10% of annual income.

Permissive Deductions — 24 CFR 5.611(b): A PHA may adopt, through written policies, additional deductions from annual income. PHAs will not be eligible for additional HUD funding based on application of these deductions.

Hardship Exemptions to the Health and Medical Expenses Deduction — 24 CFR 5.611(c)(1)-(c)(2): There are two categories of hardship exemptions to the new 10% threshold for unreimbursed health and medical expenses: a phase-in for families already receiving a deduction for expenses over 3% of their income and a general hardship exemption.

Exemption to Continue the Child Care Expense Deduction — 24 CFR 5.611(d): A family whose eligibility for the child care expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue the deduction.

Limitation on Assets — 25 CFR 5.618(a): The new rule restricts families from receiving public housing or Section 8 benefits if their net family assets exceed \$100,000 (as adjusted annually) or if the family owns real property deemed suitable for the family to live in.

Exclusion from Assets — 24 CFR 5.603(b)(3): There are new exclusions from assets, including related to necessary items of personal property, non-necessary items of personal property when the total value does not exceed \$50,000 (as adjusted), and real property that the family does not have the legal authority to sell.

See the [Assets, Asset Exclusions, and Limitation on Assets Resource Sheet](#) for a complete list and more information on exclusions and real property.

Additional Resources on HOTMA Sections 102/ 104

- HUD Exchange: [HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series](#)



HOTMA Resident Fact Sheet: Income Calculation and Reviews

*This fact sheet is for families who live in public housing or have Housing Choice Vouchers from Section 8 (HCV). **There are new rules on the way income is counted** because of a federal law, the **Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA)**. Your local public housing agency (PHA) will start using these rules by January 1, 2025. Your PHA will tell you before the changes begin. This fact sheet is **not official** or required by HUD or your PHA.*

Rules from HUD explain what counts towards your yearly income which is used to figure out your rent. New rules change what money should be **included** and **not included** as part of your income. Once the PHA determines your income, they adjust it by taking out the deductions your family qualifies for. **These changes might affect how much rent you pay, but your rent, or subsidy amount (HCV), will still be based on 30% of your monthly adjusted income.** Adjusted income is what's left after the PHA takes out certain income and costs from your yearly family income. In the HCV program, you may pay more than 30% of your monthly adjusted income if the gross rent is higher than the PHA's payment standard.

Income Calculations

Your family's **income** includes money that your family members who are 18 years old or older make from work (earned income). It also includes money that comes in for any family member, including kids under 18, (unearned income) and income from the assets you own.

Examples of earned income (not included for kids under 18 years old):

- Money from a job like wages, salaries, tips, or other payments.
- Money you make from your own business.
- Money you earn as a day labor, doing seasonal work, or as an independent contractor.

Examples of unearned income (from all family members):

- Government benefits like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), social security, or disability payments.
- Any money you get regularly from a pension or annuity.
- Child support payments.
- Income from assets, such as stocks, bonds, or other financial investments.



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In general, all income is **included** in your calculation unless the rules say that it should not be. Examples of common sources of income that are **not included**:

- Money you get from a one-time job (temporary employment).
- State or federal tax refunds, credits, or economic stimulus payments.
- Gifts for special occasions like holidays or birthdays.
- Donations like food, clothing, or toiletries from a food bank or similar organization.
- Certain payments that help people with disabilities live at home.
- Financial aid or money for school, including educational savings accounts. You can find more information on the [HOTMA Resident Worksheet: Student Financial Aid](#).
- Money you get for taking care of foster children or foster adults.
- Money earned by children under the age of 18, including foster children.

For a full list of sources of income **not included** as part of your family's income calculation, see the [HOTMA Income and Income Exclusions Resource Sheet](#).

Also, if you pay for childcare and/or medical expenses, you may be eligible for extra deductions. For more information, please see the [HOTMA Resident Fact Sheet: Health, Medical, and Childcare Deductions](#).

Interim Reviews

If your income, or the people who live with you, changes between your yearly reviews, talk to your PHA as soon as you can. If your PHA thinks that your income will change by more than 10% (up **or** down), you **might** have to do an interim review before your next yearly review. (Your PHA might say "reexamination" or "recertification" instead of review).

- **Change in the household:** Always report changes on who is living with you!
- **Income decrease:** An interim review will be done if your income goes down by 10% or more from the amount at your last yearly review. Some PHAs will have a rule to do an interim review for smaller income decreases, like 5%.
- **Income increase:** Under the new rules you only need an income review for increases in unearned income of 10% or more. You generally do not need an interim review for an increase in **earned income** (including wages, tips, and salary). Instead, an increase in earned income will be counted at the next regular review. However, there are exceptions so you should check with your PHA.

Be sure to report any changes in income as soon as they happen. Reporting on time might mean you pay less rent sooner. If you report on time, you could start paying a lower rent the next time the rent is due or get 30 days' notice if you have to pay more. Reporting late could mean you have to back pay the rent increase. Since different PHAs have different rules, always check with your PHA when the people who live with you change, or your income changes.

For related resources see:

hudexchange.info/programs/hotma/hotma-income-and-assets/#resident-resources



Health and Medical Expenses & Child Care Expenses

Hardship Exemptions Resource Sheet

This resource is meant for both PHAs and families participating in public housing and the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).

Health and Medical Expense Deduction

New HUD rules allow health and medical expenses exceeding 10% of a family's annual income to be deducted from the amount of a family's income to determine the **adjusted** income which is then used to calculate the rent.

Qualifying expenses are the sum of:

- Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly or disabled family; and
- Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with a disability, in order to enable any member of the family, including the person with a disability, to be employed.
 - » This deduction may not exceed the combined earned income of the adult family members who are able to work due to the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

Note: The full text of the rule can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations in section 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3).

Estimating Qualifying Expenses


HUD has an **Income Estimation Tool** which may be used by the public housing agency (PHA) and families to estimate at what amount of expenses a family would begin to receive a deduction for health and medical expenses.

In the following example, the family earns \$20,000 per year. The tool shows that qualified expenses over \$2000, which is 10% of the family's income, could be deducted in determining the family's adjusted income.



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Hardship Exemptions Resource Sheet



Income Estimation Tool

Keep this page for your records. Use the estimates below to determine if you may qualify for an interim recertification (reexamination) to adjust your monthly payment.

Recertification date: Jan-2024

(month/year)

Family's annual income: \$ 20,000.00

If your family qualifies as an elderly or disabled family and has unreimbursed health, medical, or disability assistance expenses of more than \$ 2,000.00 a year (10% of your annual income) you may qualify for an income deduction. This deduction may reduce your monthly payment.

If your family qualifies for a hardship exemption and has unreimbursed health, medical, or disability assistance expenses of more than \$ 1,000.00 a year (5% of your annual income) you may qualify for an income deduction. This deduction may reduce your monthly payment.

Hardship Exemptions to the Health and Medical Expenses Deduction

HUD has also created two categories of hardship exemptions to the new 10% threshold for unreimbursed medical expenses. The exemptions allow for more expenses to be deducted from the family's adjusted income for a limited period of time.

Category 1: Phased In relief for families already receiving a health and medical deduction

The new rule increases the health and medical expense deduction to the amount by which those expenses exceed 10% of the family's annual income. This is an increase from the previous threshold of 3%. Families previously receiving the deduction may see an increase in their non-deductible health and medical expenses, which could result in an increase in their adjusted income and their rent. However, this may be offset by the increased deduction for elderly and disabled families from \$400 to \$525. This hardship exemption phases in the new deduction amount over two years.

Eligibility: As of January 1, 2024, the family must have been receiving a deduction from annual income of qualified health and medical expenses exceeding 3 percent of annual income.

Form and duration of the exemption: Those families experiencing a hardship will have a phase in to the new deduction amount over two years:

- 1st year: PHA deducts eligible expenses exceeding 5% of the family's income.
- 2nd year: PHA deducts eligible expenses exceeding 7.5% of the family's income.

Hardship Exemptions Resource Sheet

- After 24 months this hardship exemption expires. The PHA will deduct expenses exceeding 10% of the family's annual income, unless the family requests and qualifies for a new exemption under category 2.

Category 2: General Financial Hardships

This exemption is for families who can demonstrate a financial hardship due to an increase in their qualified expenses or because of a change that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination. For example, a decrease in income or a change in family composition.

Eligibility: A family must demonstrate that their applicable expenses increased or the hardship is a result of a change in circumstances, as defined by the PHA, that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.

This relief is available regardless of whether the family previously received health and medical deductions or is currently receiving, or previously received, a hardship exemption under the first category.

Form and duration:

- The family may receive a deduction of all eligible expenses exceeding 5% of their annual income.
- The exemption ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption no longer apply or after 90 days, whichever comes earlier.
- The PHA may, at their discretion, extend the relief for one or more additional 90-day periods while the family's hardship continues.

Category 2 may also include families that qualified under Category 1 but:

- Exhausted that relief (after 24 months), or
- Chose to apply for relief under this category in the 2nd year of receiving a Category 1 deduction. The family would then receive a deduction for their qualifying expenses over 5% of their income instead of those exceeding 7.5% of their income.
- The family will no longer be eligible for a hardship exemption under the first category, even if they had not finished the 24 month period.


Note: The full text of the rule related to these hardship exemptions can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations in section 24 CFR 5.611(c).

Estimating if a family qualifies for a hardship exemption

The **Income Estimation Tool** can also be used to see if a family may be eligible for a hardship deduction. The tool shows the amount of qualified expenses over 5% of the family's income. If the family has a financial hardship making it unable for them to pay the rent and has qualified health and medical expenses over 5% they should speak to the PHA to see if they qualify for a hardship exemption.

Hardship Exemptions Resource Sheet

In this same example, the tool shows that the family would have to have qualified expenses over \$1000, which is 5% of the family's income, to potentially qualify for a hardship exemption.



Income Estimation Tool

Keep this page for your records. Use the estimates below to determine if you may qualify for an Interim recertification (reexamination) to adjust your monthly payment.

Recertification date: Jan-2024

(month/year)

Family's annual income: \$ 20,000.00

If your family qualifies as an elderly or disabled family and has unreimbursed health, medical, or disability assistance expenses of more than \$ 2,000.00 a year (10% of your annual income) you may qualify for an Income deduction. This deduction may reduce your monthly payment.

If your family qualifies for a hardship exemption and has unreimbursed health, medical, or disability assistance expenses of more than \$ 1,000.00 a year (5% of your annual income) you may qualify for an Income deduction. This deduction may reduce your monthly payment.

Child Care Expense Deduction

Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education may be deducted from income.

This means that the amount of child care expenses may be deducted from the family's annual income in determining their adjusted annual income and therefore their rent. The expenses that can be deducted cannot exceed the amount of income earned by the person who is able to work due to the childcare.

For example, if childcare costs are \$6000 for the year and the parent who is able to work due to childcare earns \$5000 annually, then \$5000 would be deducted in determining the family's adjusted income.

Note: The full text of the rule can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations in section 24 CFR 5.611(a)(4).

Hardship Exemptions Resource Sheet

Exemption to Continue the Child Care Expense Deduction

A family whose eligibility for the child care expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue the deduction.

Eligibility: The family must demonstrate that they are unable to pay their rent because of loss of this deduction, and the child care expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering education.

For example, the parent who was working due to the child care had to leave their job to care for a sick family member. In order to provide this unpaid care they continue to need childcare.

Form and duration of relief:

- Up to 90 days.
- The exemption may be extended, at the PHA's discretion, for additional 90-day periods based on family circumstances.
- The PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if they determine that the family no longer needs it.

PHA Policy: The PHA must have an established policy for determining a family's inability to pay the rent if they request a child care hardship exemption.

Family notification: The family must receive prompt notification in writing of the change in adjusted income and the rent due to the child care hardship exemption, and dates for when the hardship exemption will begin and expire.

Note: The full text of the rule related to these hardship exemptions can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations in section 24 CFR 5.611(d).

Related Resources

- [Income Estimation Tool](#) and [Directions](#)
- [HOTMA Income and Assets Trainings Series](#)

